The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,009.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First Insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Madras	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Nazrakei	5	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Allepey	6	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Colombo	8	„ False Point	19
„ Galle	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
„ Negapatam	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakei, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	28
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	30
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	31
			Sep.
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Ogrun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Ogrun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	24	Including Wines.	9
Port Said	38	25		9-10
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	30		12
Leghorn	47	33		13
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Food.	14
				14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay,
INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£7-15
To Suez	£28	£13-7
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Trieste	£40	£19-0

Tickets taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Alexandria, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the Railway to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £7-10 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 16*d.* per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £8; Second Class, £6. Children over 3, and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7*s.* per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 1st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. EMEU (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to CHINA on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS, BOATMEN, and OTHERS.—A CARGO BOAT, containing 60 Bales Cotton, belonging to the undersigned, and marked K P & C on top, 324 in an oblong, and N O below—Nos. 411/100, HAVING SUNK in the HARBOUR near the Middle Ground, any persons finding the said Bales of Cotton will please communicate at once with KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

CARGO PER "BREADALBANE," S. S., from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above STEAMER are informed that 2,644 Cases (various marks) of WINES, BRANDY and BEER have come forward per "HAMOODY" from Joddah, and are requested to take delivery of their Goods as they are landed on the Custom House Bunder, where they lie at Owner's risk.

Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation, and in forwarding Delivery Orders and Bills of Lading for our inspection and signature, to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of expenses incurred, equivalent to one-third of the value of their goods, pending adjustment of the Statement.

Freight also is due at the rate of 11½ Rupees per ton.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Lloyds.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TOMORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings
5 ditto Grey T Cloth
10 Cases White Ground Prints
12 ditto Black Prints
5 Bales T Red Twist
5 Cases Eau de Cologne
1 Case Damaged Silk

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

Under instructions from Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Esq., Agent in Bombay for the Liquidators of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, (in liquidation), the undersigned will, on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 100 Shares of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, on the following conditions:—

1st—The shares will be sold in Lots of 5 each.

2nd—bids will be taken for each share separately, and of not less than Rs. 5 at a time.

3rd—Purchasers will be required to deposit with the undersigned Rs. 5) per share immediately upon the Lots being knocked down.

4th—The balance of the purchase-money will have to be paid into the National Bank of India on or before the 10th day of August 1871, and on production of the Bank's and Agent's receipts for such payments and deposits, as also on execution of the deed of settlement, share certificates will be granted in the names of the purchasers.

5th.—Persons failing to pay the balance of the purchase-money on the above date will forfeit their deposit money, and the shares purchased by them will be resold in such manner as the Liquidators may determine.

Bombay, 26th July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

GRANT of a Lease of Four Stories of a House in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, by public competition.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Owner, expose for public competition at the premises the Lease for 3 years of the four convenient stories of the newly built house No. 22 C, (lately occupied by Boor whereof has been already let and to be included in the Lease) in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate and next door to Sassoon's Building subject to such conditions as will then be read.

This house which is in the middle of the Commercial part, is well adapted for Merchants, or Solicitor's Office or Residence. The upper stories command a splendid view of the harbour and Back Bay and are very airy and cool. The attention of Merchants and Solicitors are therefore drawn thereto. The house is open for inspection at any time between 12 and 4.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplomcuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea and Perrins give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—93, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE HALF QUARTERLY COUPON, payable from the 1st proximo, will be made at the rate of fcs. 2·38½ per Rupee, or for every hundred Francs Rente Rcts. 5-3-9.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 29th, to MONDAY, the 31st instant (both days inclusive), for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th July 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the PAMPHLET of RATES and FARES, which will be in force on and after the 1st August 1871, containing General Information as to through Traffic with the East Indian; the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi; the Oude and Rohilcund; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways; and also the Rates and Fares of the Madras Railway, has been issued, and can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1871.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE IN BOMBAY—TENDERS are invited for the DOCKING and UNDOCKING of the French ship "WENSLOW" until FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at noon, at the French Consulate, Apollo Street, where all particulars can be obtained from 11 to 4. No guarantee is given that Lowest Tenders will be accepted.

By order,
E. A. LISSIGNOL,
Vice-Consul.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CLAIMS against the late KURRACHEE DEPOT will not be RECOGNIZED if not forwarded to the undersigned within One Month from date.

C. J. ANDERSON, Captain,
Brigade Major, S.D.

Kurrachee, 8th July 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of ELIZA ANN HARRISON, Widow of CHARLES JUBILEE HARRISON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 2nd day of October 1870, having first duly made and published her LAST WILL and TESTAMENT, dated the 29th of September 1870 (whereof PROBATE was on the 15th day of July 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Reverend John Paton, the chaplain, and Alexander Johnstone, George Ramsay Wilson, Francis Angus Spencer, Robert Duthie, William Mactaggart Melvin, Alexander Wright, and Robert Angus, the elders of Saint Andrew's Church, Bombay) are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof, to us, as the Attorneys on the said Executors, at our Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period, the said Executors will distribute the Estate of the said Eliza Ann Harrison, deceased, according to the terms of her said Will, having regard only to such Claims as shall then have been sent in.—Dated this 25th day of July 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Attorneys to the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Eliza Ann Harrison, deceased.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMMY Muster „ „	17 8	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster „ „	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality" on sale.

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

MANUFACTURED BY
WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WHITEHEAD'S
SOLIDIFIED SOUP.

Squares in Cases.
From Cash Rs. 3-8 to Credit Rs. 8.

Just received Overland by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 22, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Ho. Ks. & Co., lately in RUTTONJI FURDUNJI, at Menesse & Co., Auctioneers.

TO BE LET, one large and one small ROOM, adjoining, suitable for Offices.
8, Rampart Row. KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.

TO LET, BYCULLA COTTAGES, situated at Byculla, No. 53, New Foras Road. Rents Rs. 55 and 80 per month.—Apply to BUCHANAN & Co., House Agents.
17, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hobbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 31st instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

. J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

DOOR AND WINDOW SHEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, (Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Second issue of 10 lacs, in 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, will be issued, when required for extension of property, and will be first offered to the then existing proprietors.

Directors,
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.
Esq.

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Engineer.
ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

Bankers.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Solicitors.
Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY.

Secretaries and Treasurers.
SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
Profits divided on the Mutual Principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Bombay, and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Cargo, Specie, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st July 1871.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—DIVIDENDS for the year ending 31st MAY 1871 will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 1st August next.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1871, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th July 1871.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION of EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6½ per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. This allowance will not be made on any Accounts remaining unpaid at the end of each month, and Interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust, that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with Gas at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.

2. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Bench the Report of the Municipal Engineer on the repairs of Velsar Dams 2 and 3.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to construct a piece of a Public Road, near Bellasis Road, the cost of which (Rs. 3,759) has been advanced free of interest to be repaid on the 1st January 1872 by Messrs. Sonderdas Moolgund and others.

6. A letter from the Members of the Committee appointed to consider the position of the Municipality as to its permanent indebtedness when established, and the obligations of the Local and Supreme Governments towards the regular support of the Municipality, submitting their Report for the consideration of the Worshipful Bench.

7. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary H. E. Jacomb, dated 9th June 1871, General Department, asking, with reference to para 2 of his letter No. 742, dated the 22nd March 1869, when Government may expect to be favoured with the opinion of the Bench as to the alterations they would recommend should be effected in the constitution of the Municipality, as provided for in the existing Law.

8. The Minutes of the Members of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the constitution of the Bench and its relation to the Executive Officers of the Municipality, and the relations of the Bench and its Officers to Government.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th July 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.

3. To approve the election of Captain G. F. Henry as a Director of the Bank.

4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and E. D. Sassoon, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

6. To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Dhollera.

7. To approve the adoption of an Officers' Mutual Guarantee Fund for securing the fidelity of the Officers of the Bank, and to sanction a contribution by the Bank for the furtherance of the scheme of Rs. 5,000 annually for 5 years out of the profits of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866:—

That the following Clause be substituted for the present 51st Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, viz., "The Secretary and Treasurer and every other such Officer of the Company as the Board may from time to time require so to do shall give security to the Company in such form and in such an amount as the Board may determine for securing the fidelity of such Officer and the proper discharge of his duties."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th July 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, of Bombay, respectively, British inhabitants, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company. } Petitioners.

Upon the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, bearing date the 5th day of July, instant, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn upon the 5th day of June, instant, and filed upon this day. This Court doth fix the 5th day of September 1871 as the day on or before which Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhere out of British India, are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised, to issue advertisements requiring the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in British India on or before the said 5th day of September 1871, and the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhere out of British India on or before the 5th day of December 1871, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares firm. Land and Bank shares closed steady.

BAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Shares.	Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
10,000	500	100	3 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	186½
10,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
17,000	200	125	nil	National Bank of India	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,670
5,000	150	all		Elfere Land & Pier Co. Ld	142
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
4 000	2,000	1,490	Nil	Port Canning	380

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 25.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Desa.
Hancock, Captain, Political Department, on duty, from Poona.
Nolan, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 1st Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Hydrabad.
Walker, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rangoon.
Westmacott, Captain, Superintendent of Police, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 25.

Dickens, Captain, 61st Regiment, on exchange, to England.
Hough, Major-General, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Hunter, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.
Hancock, Captain, Political Department, on duty, to Surat.
Robinson, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Walker, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th July 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Captain T. I. M. Hogg, to be Major, from the 13th June 1871.

Lieutenant J. G. Pollock to be Captain, from the 10th June 1871.

Lieutenant H. L. Mackenzie to be Captain, from the 10th June 1871.

62nd Foot—Subject to approval by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the resignation by Lieutenant T. J. FitzSimon of his appointment of Instructor of Musketry, and is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieutenant Thomas D. W. Dunn to be Instructor of Musketry, vice FitzSimon, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 4th July 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Kendal Bushe, of the 59th Regiment, having completed the qualifying period with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, from the 26th of June 1871, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

Major C. W. Fletcher, Staff Corps, is posted to Meerut, for general duty, at his own request.

The leave, on private affairs, to visit Cashmere and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, granted to Captain R. Eardley-Wilmot, Adjutant 14th Bengal Cavalry, in G. O. C. C. dated 30th March 1871, p. 156, is cancelled at his own request.

The Board of Examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned officers to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Lieutenant C. D. Swete, 29th Native Infantry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant and Local Captain W. J. Boyes, 2-12th Foot.
Lieutenant and Local Captain J. A. Barlow, 107th Foot.
Captain F. H. Hinde, 22nd Native Infantry.

The leave granted to Ensign W. S. Hamilton, 104th Foot, in G. O. C. C. 25th May last, p 260, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oude Division Order, dated the 19th June, placing the services of Surgeon A. F. Richmond, 38th Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General, Lucknow Circle, for civil employment, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure.

Meerut Division Order, dated the 15th June, making the following medical arrangement, with effect from the date of return of the Head Quarters, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to Roorkee :—

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelly, on being relieved by Surgeon A. Brown, to proceed to Chuckratta, and take medical charge of the detachment Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Dated the 19th June, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Graves, 65th Foot, at present at Meerut, to report himself for duty at that station, on expiration of his privilege leave.

Dated the 23rd June, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Graves, 65th Foot, doing duty at Meerut, to proceed to Meean Meer and take medical charge of F Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, as a temporary measure.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 20th April last, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon G. Griffith, 31st Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Circle, from the 22nd idem, for employment, as a temporary arrangement, and appointing Assistant Surgeon A. B. Strahan, to temporary medical charge of the 31st Native Infantry, from the date of Dr. Griffith's departure.

Nagode Station Order, dated the 20th June, directing Assistant Surgeon, A. Kerkhut, M. S., 6th Madras Native Infantry, to assume medical charge of the 2nd Squadron 7th Bengal Cavalry, with effect from the 30th April last, in addition to his other duties.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 31st May, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Ferguson, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, to the medical charge of the Station Staff, with effect from the 1st April, vice Surgeon R. H. Perkins, 5th Native Infantry, proceeding on sick leave.

104th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 19th June, appointing Ensign C. A. E. Sage to be Interpreter, with effect from the 17th idem, vice Lieutenant F. J. W. Davies.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Charles Bal	Chapman	Liverpool.
	Deccan (s)	Reynolds on	Aden and Suez.
	Mula (s)	Coates	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Emeu, Fentiman, to China, &c.
Ship Enoch Train, Lane, to Penang.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Prowse, 11 boxes biscuits, E Russajee.
Sydney Eggers, 75 cases tin plates, A Jewa Khan.

FROM LONDON.

Dilharee, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
The Tweed, 6 cases sundries, Payne & Co.
Sydney Eggers, 4 casks hardware, M Moosabhoy.
William Prowse, 15 cases tin plates, E Noorbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 26 cases beads, E Ebrahim.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 75 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Feminta, 50 bales cotton, C Soonderjee & Co ; 64 bales cotton, C Ludha ; 300 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co ; 36 bales, cotton, G Baldew.
Princess Alexandra, 40 b les cotton, S Veerjee.
Stornoway, 100 bales cotton, T Dhunjee ; 250 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy ; 68 bales hemp, S S Narrelwala ; 80 bales cotton, S P Framjee.
Flying Venus, 100 bales cotton, C Dhanjeebhoy ; 46 bales cotton, A Cullanjee.
Millwall, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 50 bales cotton, N Moorajee.
Apis (s), 25 bales wool and 25 bales cotton, M Visram ; 20 bales cotton, U. Husraj ; 64 bales cotton, H Soonderdass ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 52 bales cotton, M Vizbooram ; 120 bales cotton, J Gouldrie ; 75 bales cotton, J Balloo ; 36 bales cotton, G Baldew ; 51 bales cotton, M Vassonjee ; 4 bags chutnal seed, 23 packages turmeric, and 5 bundles cardamoms, H A Esmael & Co.
Indus (s), 50 bales wool, J Pursotum ; 42 bales cotton, B Gidhur ; 20 bales wool, B Sagun.
India (s), 17 bales cotton, D Woolcerda ; 20 bales wool.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 6 bales hides, B Sagun.
Whittington, 6 hhds. castor oil, Greaves, Cotton and Co. ; 1,200 bags linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indus (s), 69 bags coffee, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Apis, (s), 50 baskets tamarind, H. A. Esmail and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Apis (s), 3 pots sandalwood oil, 2 pots coolfo oil, and 2 cases chundroos, S. Sullaman.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus (s), 42 bales cotton, L. Ludha.
India (s), 16 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 343 pieces E teath, C. Ebram ; 2 boxes plain glass bangles, S. Jewanjee ; 14 chests M. opium, T. Sittaram ; 19 chests M opium, R. Samantram ; 29 chests M opium, D. C. Tata.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The 'Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several ranch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

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CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10, ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HAIR—July 20th, at Mussoorie, the wife of James Hair, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Works, N. W. F., of a daughter.
LONG—July 20th, at Cotacamund, the wife of Mr. A. R. Long, of a daughter.
RYAN—July 16th, at Buxa, Bhootan, the wife of Major W. C. B. Ryan, 41st Bengal Infantry, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871.

WE yesterday published an important communication addressed by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac to the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce regarding the state of the weather and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars. Speaking generally, it may be said that the cotton plants have suffered from the unusual weather which has prevailed both in the Berars and in the Central Provinces. Up to the present time Bombay and the Deccan have received only about half the quantity of rain which falls in ordinary monsoon seasons before the end of July, and a scanty rainfall appears to be also the characteristic of the present season in the Berars, while in some divisions of the Central Provinces, on the contrary, the downpour has been unusually heavy. In some districts in the Berars an improvement in the weather took place a few days ago, but generally there is still much need of rain; on the 19th inst. it was reported by the Assistant Cotton Commissioner that the prospects of this season's crop in West Berar were "every day becoming worse." So disheartening was the continued deficiency of rainfall that we are told the cultivators were hesitating what to do with their fields, and that a little more unfavourable weather would induce a large number of them to abandon the attempt to cultivate cotton this season. In different parts of the Berars, many of the plants had languished and died, and resowing was common; though some of the cultivators had resolved to put jowaree in their fields, as in their opinion it was too late to resow cotton. A favourable change, however, occurred on the 20th, both in East and West Berar, and the prospect then looked more cheerful; and if the rain has continued the damage done to the plants may in great part be repaired. The ill-effects of the excessive rainfall in the North-Western Provinces have not been nearly so great as those caused by the deficiency of moisture in the Berars, and in many districts the plants are reported to be well grown and healthy; but the prospects in the most important cotton-growing tracts in the Central Provinces were not, when Mr. Rivett-Carnac wrote his report, very favourable, and in some parts the plants were suffering so severely that the leaves were rotting off. So far, then, the prospects of this season's cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars are anything but good; but we trust the favourable change of the weather reported from the Berars may continue, and that the Cotton Commissioner's hope that his next report will be less unfavourable may be realised.

MR. JUSTICE MELVILL has most satisfactorily solved a knotty point recently raised in a suit in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay; and we are happy to be able to state that the judgment commends itself to the approval of the Parsee community. The suit we refer to is that of Ardaseer Jehangeer Banajee v. Awabaee, his wife. In order that the point may be properly understood, it is necessary that a few facts connected with the case should be stated. The parties were married in the early part of 1868, and lived as husband and wife for nearly ten months; but unfortunately, during that short period, domestic dissensions were not unfrequent. It was alleged on the part of the defendant that she was cruelly treated by the plaintiff, that she was denied access to her parents, and that she even was not allowed to stand at the front windows of his house, nor to go out for a walk or ride in her carriage. When her husband went out on business he would lock her up in her room, and he kept a maid-servant to watch her movements. Notwithstanding such severe surveillance over her, he never alleged the remotest doubt of her purity of conduct and general good behaviour. It was simply his suspicious nature that prompted him to act as he did towards his wife. Finding such treatment no longer bearable, she left his house, in his absence at Tanna, and walked home in the middle of the day. On his return home, he found his wife missing, and ran straight to her parents' friends and asked them to interfere and send her back to his roof. The defendant would not go back, and, after the lapse of a week or so, the plaintiff filed an action in the Parsee Matrimonial Court for restitution of conjugal rights.

The case came on for hearing in due course before the then Judge of the Court, Mr. Justice Tucker, and eleven delegates. It so happened that three or four of the "gentlemen delegates" were blissfully ignorant of the English language, in which the proceedings of the Court were conducted. It could not be expected, therefore, that the addresses and arguments of counsel and the Judge's summing up would be fully comprehended by the delegates who were not conversant with English. There was, moreover, an unpleasant encounter between the Presiding Judge and the two gentlemen who appeared for the defendant, in respect of the time when the Court should rise. During the trial it was proved that both parties belonged to high and respectable families—those of Banajee and Wadiajee; that the plaintiff had on one occasion thrown a chair at his wife; on another a book; that he had slapped her once or twice; and abused her frequently. The Judge in summing up defined what cruelty was. The Judge further explained that taking into consideration the education, position, and manners of the parties to a matrimonial suit, a mere slap, or spitting on the face, an insulting taunt or foul language, or threat, tending to mental suffering and consequent bodily ailment, was sufficient to constitute cruelty. Notwithstanding such clear directions from the Judge, a very small majority of the delegates found that the allegations proved by evidence did not amount to "cruelty;" and the Court, which was bound by law to accept the finding of the delegates, decreed that the defendant should return to her husband and render to him all conjugal rights, at the same time warning the plaintiff not to be so foolish as to be jealous of his wife, and in future to be more kind and considerate to her.

During the May vacation of 1869, however, the plantiff applied to Mr. Justice Warden, who had meanwhile succeeded Mr. Tucker as Judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, for a warrant of arrest, on the alleged ground that the defendant was about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court. So she was arrested, while her father was away from home, and was released at midnight, on heavy and sufficient security having been given, and on the ground of her intended appeal to a Full Court against the above decree. The decision of the lower Court having been confirmed on appeal, the plaintiff then formally applied for the decree to be enforced against his wife; accordingly, she was brought up in April 1870, and asked why the decree should not be executed. She replied in a few but significant words that, although the delegates had decided that no cruelty was proved, yet, she could say from her bitter experience that during the ten months she lived with her husband, she had not enjoyed ten hours' happiness! The Judge then directed her attention to the 36th section of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act 15 of 1865, which says that, if "the decree of the Court shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both." The defendant thereupon said that she preferred jail or fine to her husband's roof. Mr. Warden then sentenced her to one month's simple imprisonment. After the lapse of a year, the plaintiff again made an application to Mr. Justice Lloyd, the successor to Mr. Warden in the Matrimonial Court, to enforce the decree a second time. Mr. Lloyd expressed his doubt as to whether the decree had still remained unsatisfied, and only granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendant to show cause why she should not return to her husband, and, in the event of her disobedience, why she should not be dealt with according to law.

We now come to the point, so ably argued by Mr. Macpherson, on the side of the defendant, and by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson on that of the applicant. Section 40 of the Parsee Divorce Act (15 of 1865) says that the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to suits instituted under this Act. Taking advantage of this section the learned Serjeant based his application on the strength of section 200 of the Civil Code, which says that, if the decree be for the specific performance of any contract, it shall be enforced by imprisonment of the party against whom it is made, or by attaching his (or her) property, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary. Mr. Atkinson contended that the decree was not satisfied by the imprisonment of the defendant; that the imprisonment referred to the contempt of the Court, and in no way affected the decree itself; that it was directed in it that the defendant should return to her husband and render to him all conjugal rights. In the course of his arguments, however, the learned gentleman admitted that cohabitation could not be enforced in any court of justice, neither ought it to be. He, however, further urged by citing analogous cases that every day that this lady remained absent from her husband was a fresh default; so that even repeated commitments for contempt did not satisfy or extinguish the judgment. Mr. Macpherson, on the other hand, argued that, the lady having suffered imprisonment, as directed in section 36 of the Parsee Divorce Act, the decree was virtually extinguished. The 40th section of the Parsee Act provides for giving effect to orders in cases under the Penal Code which are not provided for by the said Act. If it were otherwise, and, moreover, there was to be an order under section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code, it would be giving a cumulative relief not contemplated by the Act. If such were the meaning of the wording of the Act, it would be construing it against all principles of construction of statutes. Mr. Macpherson, in short, contended that the decree was satisfied, that the cause of action was gone, and that the imprisonment of the defendant was a bar to any further suit between the parties as far as the same cause of action was concerned. The Judge, in deciding this point, entered fully into the discussion of the arguments addressed to the Court by the learned counsel on both sides, and came to the conclusion that the Legislature intended that a commitment under the 36th section of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act should operate in satisfaction of the decree, as well as *in pœnam* for the contempt; so the party aggrieved has no other remedy beyond that specifically provided.

We are strongly of opinion that suits for restitution of conjugal rights, more especially when they arise from discord or mutual hatred or cruelty, should be as much discouraged as possible. In fact, the statutes of most nations do not contain provisions for suits for restitution of conjugal reunion. It is certain that even in England decrees for return to cohabition are enforced with hesitation and sometimes with uncertainty. During the progress of the present suit no case was cited, for none seemed to have been reported, in which such severity against a recusant wife as that resorted to by the plaintiff had been used,—with the effect of making her express her desire to end her days in prison rather than return to him. It would thus appear that all measures, however well-meant, for effecting a reconciliation between two parties, and howsoever severe in their nature, would prove not only tyrannical, but futile in the end. The intentions of the Legislature were, moreover, clearly in the same direction, and in consonance with the feelings of the Parsee community. "They must have known," says Mr. Melvill, "that in England it has been enforced hesitatingly, and not without strong protest by those who have thought and written on the subject. It could not have failed to occur to them that to force a woman to live with a husband whom she detests can be of no real benefit to him: and to punish her with extreme severity for refusing to do so is only to make our Courts the instrument of the husband's revenge. It could hardly have occurred to them that the diguity of a Court required that this particular act of disobedience should be punished more severely than any other act of disobedience. And, therefore, it seems to me that in the minds of the framers of this Act there must have been present many considerations which would induce them to mitigate, and none which would induce them to increase, the penalties by which cohabitation might be enforced under the general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure." Moreover, in the draft Bill, we find that refusal to render conjugal rights was declared punishable by a fine only. It cannot be intended, therefore, that an offence of this nature should be made punishable with undue severity; and upon these considerations Mr. Justice Melvill decided that the penalty the defendant had undergone operated not only as a purging of the contempt, but in full satisfaction of the decree. This decision conforms to the views expressed by the present Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould in a case which was argued before them—namely, that section 40 of the Parsee Act vested in the Matrimonial Court the powers given by the Code of Civil Procedure,—the section 200 previously referred to in this article; the latter being a part where the turn-over of money is much more rapid and continuous than it is in either of the other presidency towns. This fact ought never to be lost sight of, and, were they to act in accordance with it, I doubt not they would soon shoot ahead of the sister establishments on the other side.

SHAREHOLDER.

WE can assure the "Times of India" that there is not the slightest foundation for the paragraph published by him on Saturday, in which he states that "H. H. Mulharao Gaekwar refuses to accept a salute of nineteen guns, which is really the one due to his rank; he insists on having the other two guns which were given to Khunderao as a reward for services rendered during the mutiny." Nineteen guns have not been offered to His Highness Mulharao, nor has the question of the salute to which he is entitled been mooted at all.

WE beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of the present year.

A GRANT of Rs. 100 per mensem has been granted to Babu Keshub Chunder Sen for the purposes of native female education.

THE "Poona Observer" understands that His Highness the Maharajah Scindhia of Gwalior has taken about twelve thousand rupees worth of jewellery for the purpose of presenting to the god Vittoba at Punderpoor.

THE Pay Department, Madras, has taken objection to the staff and office establishment of the Commander-in-Chief being taken up to Ootacamund, on the ground that His Excellency goes up himself only in his capacity as a member of the Council of the Governor!

THE "Pioneer" mentions that it has received telegraphic intelligence that Mr. O'Connor's suit against Major Parsons has been dismissed with costs. Opinion of course at Simla is much divided, but the prevailing one, we suspect, is adverse to the decision. A telegram assures us that an appeal will at once be made to the Chief Court.

WE ("Pioneer") hear of floods all over the country, particularly in the Delhi, Cawnpore, and Mirzapore districts. It is said that the Judge of the High Court deputed to try the Bareilly rioters was nearly washed back again to Allahabad, having been thirty-four hours in making his way through the waters from Futtehgurh to Bareilly.

THIRTEEN men have been arrested in Umritsur on the charge of being concerned in the butcher murders. Three other men have been allowed to become informers under promise of pardon. Three are said to be still at large, with the exception of one or two of the chief inhabitants who have given great assistance. It is said that the Hindoo inhabitants have most deliberately thrown dust in the eyes of the authorities.

THE "Mofussilite" has received from its Dugshaie correspondent the news that "an unusual degree of excitement prevails here, consequent upon the commanding officer, 85th K. L. I., having received a telegram requesting him to hold his regiment in readiness to proceed to the Frontier at a moment's notice." The above information, the correspondent adds, "emanates from the orderly room."

ANOTHER "little misunderstanding" is reported from Cuttack, where an assistant surgeon persisted in throwing rubbish into a tank adjoining the regimental hospital, although requested not to do so by a written memo. from the regimental authorities. The receipt of the memo. was denied, but the paper with the recipient's signature attached was brought forward, and the result is a general court-martial having been ordered to assemble in the Northern District of the Madras Army for the trial of the assistant surgeon.

WITH reference to the Chumba enquiry, the "Indian Public Opinion" says—"In a recent number of the 'Indian Public Opinion' we asked why the Raja's sister was not questioned as a witness in the Chumba enquiry. Her evidence must have been of the most conclusive kind. That old lady has just been removed from the possibility of saying anything which might interfere with the elevation of Gopal Singh and the prosperity of his supporters. *She has just been poisoned!* The ladies of Gopal Singh have had a very pretty quarrel with the ladies of the late Rajah, and the result was that the late Rajah's sister was in the end poisoned. When it was ascertained outside that a row was progressing inside the palace, the guard was turned in to keep the pence, but it is reported were attacked with knives by the demonstrative young ladies inside. Colonel Reid was at the time in Dalhousie, and he at once left for Chumba to set matters straight. Suchet Singh has determined not to go home, though his case will be duly represented to Government by the gentleman we referred to in a recent issue."

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I agree with your daily contemporary that his correspondent "Query" hits no blot of consequence either in the directors' or auditors' report. The former have apparently had an uneventful half year to chronicle, and under these circumstances brevity is a virtue. There is no jubilant or lachrymose paragraph on the inaction of Government regarding the Bank of Bengal, although I trust the directors are not lagging in their efforts to oust the stubborn Bengalee. There is no doubt, however, that along with the directors' or auditors' report ought to have been published the independent report of the Government official who has been appointed to keep the bank authorities right, and to assist the directors with his advice in times of financial difficulty. Since a person has been appointed by Government to fulfil these duties, the shareholders ought certainly to be put in possession of his opinion of the present state of the bank, and whether everything connected with it has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. Yet I am doubtful if the present incumbent's opinion would have much weight either way, for I was informed this morning that he is really an assistant in the Accountant General's Office, and was till lately a junior clerk in the bank. Your contemporary remarks he is a gentleman of banking and fiscal experience. It might be satisfactory for the shareholders to know where he has acquired it. Altogether it is not likely that the suggestions which must naturally arise through the constant surveillance which he is said to bestow on the working of the bank can be received in that spirit which it is the duty of the direction to manifest to one holding this high and important office. Very likely the duty has been forced on this young man. Is it not then somewhat of a farce to have one of his necessarily limited practical experience writing reports as to which to a great extent Government and the public must rely for an independent statement of what is going on in the bank?

One word as to the practical results of this bank. I have every confidence in the present members of the board of directors, and, as an original shareholder, I am very thankful for the moderate increase in the value of its shares. It goes a little way, alas, but a very little, to make up for the losses we sustained in the old bank. The profits, however, turned out from year to year are not such as to tempt investors. The rate of dividend has never averaged over five per cent. This is but a meagre yield for any Indian bank, and for a bank enjoying all the privileges and the prestige of Government connection it is decidedly paltry. The careful use of the large deposits with which the bank is entrusted ought, under an active management and frugal expenditure, to enable the directors to pay double the dividend they have hitherto done. The Bank of Bengal, with almost quadruple the capital of the Bank of Bombay, is able in these dull times to yield its eight and nine per cent., and the Bank of Madras with double the capital gives about the same. Let the directors look to their barrels. They carry on business in a port where the turn-over of money is much more rapid and continuous than it is in either of the other presidency towns. This fact ought never to be lost sight of, and, were they to act in accordance with it, I doubt not they would soon shoot ahead of the sister establishments on the other side.

SHAREHOLDER.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ASSERTED RESIGNATION OF M. JULES FAVRE.

PARIS, 24TH JULY.

It is asserted that M. Jules Favre has resigned his seat in the National Assembly in consequence of the vote of Saturday last, to refer the petitions that were brought forward in the Assembly, relative to the temporal power of the Pope, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, 24TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was quieter and weaker.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Bombay mail of the 27th June was delivered in London on the 22nd instant.

Arrived from Bombay—Nada and Sarah Watson.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

REPORTED DISTURBANCE IN CANTON.

HONGKONG, 25TH JULY.

Advices have been received here reporting a disturbance at Canton. A gun-boat has been sent up.

INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

THE Select Committee re-assembled at half-past twelve this morning.

KAZI SHAHABUDIN said—I have resided in various parts of India, principally at Gujerat. I was Deputy Collector, and left in 1869, after having resided there six years. I have received titles of distinction for my services. I was also nearly three years in the Secretariat Department at Bombay. I have had great opportunities of seeing the collection of the revenue, especially of the land revenue. The present rates of assessment vary very much in the district of Gujerat, from a few annas to fourteen rupees. The average was two rupees four annas an acre. The local rate was one anna per rupee; fourteen rupees was the highest assessment allowed. I do not think that the assessment per acre is too high, but the produce per acre is very low there. I find that the produce of one holding, such as recognised by the Government, of eight acres, is 264 rupees, chiefly of bajree, from which the land-tax and the local payments must be deducted, and that leaves 179 rupees; and allowing four men per acre, gives an average to each of 49 rupees profit for the year, and I do not think that enough, but the condition of the people is far better than it used to be. I am speaking of a very favourable year. Their future progress will depend on the policy of the Government, for I do not think that there is much to be hoped from a further increase of prices. The causes which stimulated the great increase in prices have now almost disappeared, and I do not think that we shall have anything like them in future. I think that the value of the produce might be raised in the Bombay presidency. I think chiefly so by the extension of irrigation. The proportion of irrigated land in Bombay is infinitesimally small. I think if the occupiers had more capital, they would themselves irrigate their lands. There is a special rate for wells and irrigation beyond the land assessment. I think it desirable that this rate should be abolished, or, if new wells are made, there should be no increase in the rate. The uncertainty as to what the Government will do, prevents the owners or occupiers digging wells for themselves. If roads are constructed, they would increase the value of the produce by facilitating communication. By the want of it now, I believe, a great quantity of produce cannot be brought to the best market or to market at all. The construction of the roads would be expensive, but I think it would pay. It would, in my opinion, be beneficial to allow the redemption of the land-tax. I believe that some of the cultivators in Guzerat have the means of redeeming the land-tax. They now spend it in ornaments, &c., but they would bring it out to redeem the land-tax. Although it would be most advantageous for the cultivators, I do not think it would be injurious to the Government if they got a good price for the land-tax, and would invest the proceeds in the redemption of the debt. The management of the Revenue Department is very simple. I would do away with the European system of collection. They have the double duties of collectors and magistrates to discharge, and I would separate the two. It would improve the administration of justice. I do not think that the revenue officers are the proper persons to discharge magisterial functions. They are prosecutors often, and judges too. They certainly have special knowledge of the people, but I would have that acquired by special training. There are complaints of the present system. I have been assessor of income-tax. I had no personal knowledge, and had to rely upon the information of my local assistants with respect to the accuracy of the returns and schedules sent in. The assistants were liable to personal and local influences and prejudices. I have had complaints of the system. It pressed most unequally on those who had no friends in power and could not get redress; it pressed often ruinously. I know of no other tax to substitute for the income-tax. In the Bombay presidency 80 per cent. of the population are agriculturists. The residue are chiefly traders, &c. I have not paid special attention to the salt tax: I think in the Lower Provinces. In Konkan, where I was born, I think it operates heavily on the poorer classes. If you could put the salt-tax on the higher classes it might be increased. The higher class could bear an increase, but not the poor, who live from hand to mouth. It is not the amount, but their means are so small. On the whole, I do not think the people can bear much additional taxation. As regards the lower classes, I think it would be most undesirable. Speaking from my own impressions and experience of most of the departments, I think that there is great room for economy. I think, for instance, there is great waste in the Commissariat Department; also in the Railway Department. The new measure for the decentralisation of finance I do not think is a good measure. I have read the despatch of the Governor-General, and I do not approve of it. It will compel the Governments to impose additional taxation. There is a great difference between the imposition of taxation by the central and local Governments. The one would be unpopular and complained of, when you would hear nothing of the latter. If the people were more consulted, it might be possible to impose additional taxation. In places where the assessment is settled for thirty years it would be regarded as a breach of faith. I was sent by the Government of Bombay to serve under the Rao of Kutch. I do not think that we have anything to copy from the administration of the native States, except that the people are so seldom interfered with, whilst under the British rule we have so much legislation and so many changes.

In reply to Mr. C. B. Denison—I think that the silver imported now is more put into circulation. Money is now used far more than it used to be. The wealth of India is so much distributed, that it is not correct to say that it is on the whole a wealthy country. The general tenor of my evidence is unfavourable to additional taxation on the agriculturists in Bombay beyond the land taxation and the present indirect taxes on salt and the customs duties. I do not think that the Government can impose any additional direct taxation. On the lands for which the assessment is settled, it would be a breach of faith. I do not like the income-tax as at present levied. If the land-tax were redeemed, the Government of the day would have to consider its necessities and requirements without reference to the redemption. The redemption of the land-tax would save the cost of collection. I do not say that the Government expenditure ought to be stereotyped, whilst the number and wealth of the people goes on increasing.

Mr. Denison—Would not the redemption of the land-tax lead to the belief that they were henceforth to be free from any taxation?

Witness—Care must be taken to explain that, and with the spread of education and increased intelligence of the people, I do not think it would be difficult. I would separate the revenue and magisterial functions of the collectors. I am not aware that it was tried years ago in Bengal. I do not think that there are any such wild and uncivilised parts in Bombay as would make it desirable for the people not to have to go to more than one official. I am speaking of B

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, 3,128 tons, and 600 H. P., Captain D. Rennoldson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs S Cooper and two infants.

For Brindisi—Mr Nash, Major and Miss Walker, Mr Bonnycastle, and Mr Gale.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 17th July, to Saturday, 22nd July 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,279	8	0
House Rate	20,843	4	10
Police Rate	6,028	5	4
Lighting do.	6,038	6	6
Water do.	2,126	15	1
Hackney Cess	6,206	8	1
Market Fees	2,174	0	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c	42	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	607	2	9
Fines and Penalties	434	2	0
Town Duties	4,069	2	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,900	0	0
	55,347	15	1

W. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to Municipal Commissioner and Accounts.

WEATHER REPORTS.

[illegible]—Weather clear, wind [illegible]

[illegible] A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind 29·90, rainfall [illegible]

[illegible]1·20 A.M.—Weather fair, [illegible] 71 cents.

[illegible]29th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, [illegible]-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer [illegible]10, rainfall 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 25th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·823.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NUGGUR, 23RD JULY.

ON Friday evening last, seventy-five Abyssinian medals were presented to that number of men of the 16th N. I., who had served as Volunteers in that expedition. The brigade, under the command of Colonel E. Howard Vyse, was drawn up on the drill-ground near the fort, so as to form three sides of a square, with the 16th in the middle. The fortunate sepoys having been called to the front, Colonel Grey made a congratulatory speech, in their own language, to them; after which the medals were fastened on their breasts by the native officers. The brigade then marched past once and returned to quarters. The beauty and fashion of Nuggur was largely represented at the saluting point. A large number of natives were on the ground, as may have been expected.

The weather continues dry and unpleasant; rain is very badly wanted. Fever is very prevalent at the present time.

The races are expected to be very good this year. It is said that many of the horses entered are first-rate. Captain Healey, of the 15th Hussars, has brought a large stud from Mhow.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope that to-morrow's issue will bring a contradiction from the pen of Captain Robinson that he has accepted the acting appointment of Master Attendant to the detriment of the service of which he is the present head. I was here with my ship during the monsoon of '67, when Captain Robinson was acting Master Attendant, and the zeal, energy, and skill that he then displayed will, I doubt not, be found in the records of the Marine Office. I have personally a very great respect for Captain Robinson: all that I have ever seen and felt about him is, that he is too much of a gentleman and has too much love for the service in which he has risen to his present proud position, to do what "R. N." has so strongly contended that he could not do. PUMP WELL.

25th July.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in one of your papers a humble petition from the Strangers' Home. I am really very sorry for the poor men, as they all come under the heading of Government children; and I should think Government may have some consideration for them, as I have no doubt they would be the first to give the Government a helping hand if they were in any trouble in India—I mean if anything like war broke out in India—as I have frequently heard that Government are resuscitating some of their old reductions in their establishments. Then what are Europeans to do for work? The Railways, I believe, belong to Government by three-fourths.

I am myself fond of children, and I should think that Government ought to try and follow my example, and take care of all their promising children in the Strangers' Home.—Yours, &c., JANE.

NEWS REPORT FROM KURRACHEE.

FROM 1ST TO 15TH JULY.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE inundation still promises well, though there has been a slight fall in the river, but not more than might be expected, and rather advantageous than otherwise by relieving the pressure on embankments which was doing mischief.

GENERAL.

Thurr and Parkur.

The first fall of rain in this district in the month of May last encouraged the people to cultivate small patches of ground in anticipation of a favourable season; since then no rain has fallen, the people are disappointed, and the young plants have died for want of water are perishing. The sowcars refuse to give the people more seed. What trees and plants are left are scorched by the hot winds prevailing. Up to date no more rain had fallen in this district, but it was hoped some would, shortly, or the terrible calamity might again be feared.

In the Hyderabad district no rain fell up to the 12th instant. On the 13th there was a heavy thunderstorm, which lasted from 4 to 5-15 P.M., the wind veering from N. E. to S. E. The quantity of rain registered was 1 inch and 92 cents.

POLITICAL.

A number of fugitives from Lus Beyla have arrived in Kurrachee, about 250, including families. 24 persons from Oothul and Sonmeanee have also arrived in Kurrachee. No fresh intelligence from Afghanistan.

(Signed) W. L. MERREWETHER,
Colonel, Commissioner in Sind.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the Hight Court, the following short causes were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL AND CO. v. SEWJEE LUDHA.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,796, due on a redraft in respect of goods consigned by defendant through the plaintiffs' firm. There was a loss of £165-12-7, for which a redraft was received, which defendant refused to accept. The Court gave judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,796, with interest, costs, and an order for speedy execution.

FINLAY, SCOTT AND CO. v. CURSETJEE JAMSHEJEE PALISWILLA.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared for the plaintiffs.

This was an action for ejectment. Plaintiffs sued to recover possession of a portion of a house in Trinity Street, which was one of two houses that had been mortgaged by Eduljee Shapoorjee and Co. to secure a debt of Rs. 1,48,000, due to plaintiffs. The mortgage was executed on the 17th October 1866, and contained a covenant that, in the event of default in payment of the money, it should be lawful for the mortgagees to take possession of the premises. It was an absolute transfer of the rights of Eduljee Shapoorjee and Co. to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. Defendant was a tenant occupying the third storey of the house and refused to vacate.

The defendant, who appeared in person, stated that the third storey had been mortgaged to him on the 20th May 1867 by Rustomjee Shapoorjee, to whom he lent Rs. 1,500. He had witnesses, and requested that the case be transferred to the long-cause list. Eduljee, Rustomjee, and Pestonjee Shapoorjee, brothers, were the three partners in the firm; and Rustomjee, who was now dead, mortgaged the third storey to defendant.

His Lordship told defendant he had no defence. His mortgage was executed by one of three partners, and six months later than another mortgage.

Mr. Scoble said he would prove the plaintiffs' mortgage. No doubt a fraud had been practised upon that man by Rustomjee, who executed the mortgage, but was now dead.

Pestonjee Shapoorjee, one of the mortgagors, proved the mortgage to plaintiffs, and said that nothing had been paid on account.

His Lordship told defendant that the premises had been already mortgaged when Rustomjee mortgaged the third storey of the house to him.

Defendant—Am I to lose my money and my house too?

The Judge—If you had called on an attorney and spent a few rupees, you would have been quite safe.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs to recover possession of the third storey of the house mentioned in the plaint, with costs.

The following short cause was decided by Sir Charles Sargent :—

POONUMCHUND PUNALAL v. HIMUTRAM KISHENCHUND.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,914, due on an adjusted account and for money lent. The claim was proved by the plaintiff, and the Court gave a decree for him for Rs. 10,914, with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

THE TRIPLE EXECUTION.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY ROBINSON.

THE three prisoners condemned to death by Sir Charles Sargent at the last Criminal Sessions were executed yesterday morning in front of the County Jail. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell between six and half-past seven o'clock, the attraction of seeing three men hanged at once—perhaps more especially because one was a European—resulted in the congregation of an immense crowd in front of the jail, who were kept in order by a large detachment of police. Half-past seven o'clock was the time fixed for the execution, and fortunately just at that hour the rain stopped, so that the unfortunate men were saved the discomfort of a drenching in the last dreadful minutes spent by them in this world.

The chief facts of the case against each prisoner are as follows :—

Patrick Robinson was a private of H. M.'s 49th Regiment, C Company, and was convicted of the murder of one Tookroo, committed at Asseerghur on the 11th March last, at a short distance from the public road leading from the well-known fortress of Asseerghur to the railway station at Chandnee. On the day in question, Robinson, in company of another private of the same regiment named George Picking, had gone from the fortress to escort two civilian friends to the railway station. On their way back to the fortress they met a Bheel named Tookroo, and there and then, without the slightest provocation, Robinson, who had previously avowed that he would kill the first native they met on the road, knocked down Tookroo with a stick which he carried in one hand, and, before his companion had time to interfere, cut his (Tookroo's) throat with a knife which he held in his other hand. The road was comparatively a lonely and unfrequented one, with few passers-by at the time of the day, and there were only two eye-witnesses of what took place—the murderer and his companion. Tookroo's body was found in the jungle on the following day, the 12th March, by a body of soldiers and others who were sent out in search of it, with his head severed, and one of his arms torn away, apparently by wild beasts. It appeared on closer inspection that the wind-pipe was severed by a sharp cutting instrument, and there was no possible doubt upon the medical testimony that the wounds were inflicted by human hands. This murder, committed as it was upon a lonely road, might have remained undiscovered, for the body had been dragged into the shelter of the jungle close by, but for the information which Robinson's companion furnished to the authorities after their return to the fortress, which led to a search for the dead body and its discovery in the jungle. The body was identified by the murdered man's son and daughter-in-law, and there were links in the chain of evidence which brought the guilt home to the prisoner. In his box were found silver rings which Tookroo was constantly in the habit of wearing, and which the goldsmith who made them of a peculiar shape by Tookroo's direction identified. Two of the rings had been sold by Robinson for four annas to a party who gave them up, and thus furnished corroborative evidence of the story told against Robinson. His clothes were found dirty, with blood stains up on his jacket and trowsers. A hunting knife was also found in his box, which he had borrowed some days previously of one Lalloo, whose name was engraved in English characters upon the handle of it. The most telling testimony against Robinson was that of his comrade George Picking, who was at first charged as an accomplice in the murder, but was at the trial at the Criminal Sessions made a witness for the prosecution. He said that they left the Chandnee railway station about 5 P.M. to return to Asseerghur, and that after they had gone a short distance, Robinson vowed he would kill the first native they met on the road. Picking asked for a reason for this fatal determination, but no reason was given. When they met Tookroo on the road, Robinson asked him a variety of questions, and Picking for the time acted as interpreter. The latter walked a few paces, and, on turning round, he saw his friend, with a knife in one hand and a stick in the other, pursuing Tookroo. The man was knocked down with a blow with the stick, and ere Picking could interfere the knife was drawn across Tookroo's throat. Robinson then dragged the body from the road into the jungle by the road-side, where it was discovered the next day. Picking and Robinson reached the fortress shortly before 8 P.M., and a feeling of hatred had evidently sprung up between them. The following day Picking made a report to a superior officer of the occurrences of which he had been an eye-witness, and Robinson was placed under arrest. Robinson enlisted in H. M. 49th Regiment on the 4th February 1865 at Dublin, arrived at Bombay in the same year, and proceeded to Deesa where he remained five years. In 1871 he went with the detachment of his regiment to Asseerghur. Robinson was a married man with one child, both his parents are in Ireland.

A brothel in Duncan Road was the scene of the murder committed by Shaik Moorad Hoosein Ali, and the victim was a woman named Asha, who lived in that house under the protection of another woman named [illegible]. Asha's paramour, Shaik Moorad, had been in the habit of visiting Asha, tried to induce her to elope with him. The keeper of the house, Ameena, woman, having been informed of his intention, turned him away when he next visited the place, but Shaik Moorad begged for forgiven, stating that he was drunk when he attempted elopement, and promised to be on his good behaviour in future. On the night of the 28th May last he went to the house about 11 P.M., and he and Asha went up to sleep in a garret. Early the next morning he aroused her and pressed her to go away with him. On her refusing to do so, he stabbed her with a clasp knife in her left side, inflicting two wounds. She cried out, when another girl, sleeping in the same garret, was alarmed and, on turning round, saw Asha lying in her cot, and Shaik Moorad sitting upon her thighs with a knife in his hand, with which he struck her a blow. Asha then managed to escape and ran downstairs, bleeding profusely and pressing her stomach with her hands, with her intestines protruding from one of the wounds. The murderer remained behind in the garret, where he was arrested by the police red-handed with blood. The blood-stained knife was found in a corner of the garret. There appeared to have been no evidences of a struggle; and the girl seemed to have given no provocation, except perhaps her refusal to elope with her murderer.

Ibboo Shahboodeen was the name of the third murderer who expiated his crime on the gallows yesterday morning. He was a man without any ostensible means of living, and had been, it appears, wholly dependent for a period of four years upon a prostitute named Suckeena, with whom he lived. Six months ago she abandoned him and turned her attention to matrimony, her intended being a man named Imam Khan, whom she proposed to marry by the "neeka" ceremony. It is alleged that she had the consent of Ibboo to go and live with, and marry, Imam Khan. She had lived with the latter about four months, when, on the evening of the 19th April last, Ibboo quietly walked up into Imam Khan's room on the first storey of a house situated in the Chuckla, on the pretence of taking back his clothes, which, he alleged, he had entrusted to Suckeena for the purpose of getting them washed. The woman was at the time absent from the house. Imam Khan, who was sitting on a bench in the passage, smoking his hooka, questioned Ibboo about his business, and, telling him he had no clothes there, desired him to leave the place. Thereupon Ibboo rushed out of the room and struck Imam Khan several blows with a clasp knife, inflicting wounds, two of which were very serious. Imam Khan attempted to get up, but fell down to the ground and died instantaneously. Ibboo ran downstairs, followed by several of the tenants, four of whom he wounded in different parts of their bodies as they attempted to arrest him. The police came up, and he was arrested with the blood-stained knife in his hand. When questioned by a subedar of police, Ibboo admitted that he struck Imam Khan in self-defence, as he was attacked by eight or ten persons in the chawl. He also admitted that he had taken the knife in the bazaar.

Since their sentence each of the prisoners has been regularly attended by spiritual advisers, the two Mussulmans by moulvies, and Robinson by two Roman Catholic priests, Fathers Ciampi and Jerome, of the Kalbadevie Cathedral. Shaik Moorad Hoosein Ali, who murdered a woman in Duncan Road, confessed his crime, but Ibboo to the end stoutly denied that he was guilty. Robinson, who was a Roman Catholic, derived great consolation from the attentions of the two priests who visited him, and on Monday evening made and signed a statement which we publish below. He was also visited frequently by a young man named Burt, who took an interest in him, and he and Burt together partook of the sacrament about five o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the statement made by Robinson to Mr. Lake, Marshal of the Jail :—

"I, Patrick Robinson, now lying in Her Majesty's Common Jail of Bombay, under sentence of death, do, of my own will and wish, make the following statement, which I declare to be true, viz.—

"On the 11th March 1871, Private George Picking, two civilians (strangers to me), and myself, left the Fort of Asseerghur, between one and two o'clock in the day. We went to the bottom of the hill, through the bazaar, and the Chandnee road. When we had gone about three miles we met a native on horseback, with whom I was acquainted. This man was the only one we met until we got on to the platform of the railway station at Chandnee. I went to the chatty on the platform and took a drink of water; the other three men did the same. We then sat down on a bench, when a European platelayer came up to us. I remarked to him that it was a long way to the Asseerghur Fort. He said 'Yes.' I then said, 'Never mind; is there any chance of a peg?' He replied, 'Yes, by sending one of the civilians for it.' I then gave one of the civilians one rupee for a bottle of country liquor: at this time the platelayer went away. The civilian to whom I gave the rupee returned with the country liquor, and we all drank it. At about a quarter to six in the evening of the same day, Picking and I left the railway station, and parted company with the civilians. As soon as we got on the road I proposed to Picking that we would kill the first man we met. I can think of no reason for making this proposal, except it was that I was under the influence of liquor. Picking consented at once to my proposal, saying, 'I'll right.' We met a native, and I salaamed to him; he returned the salute and went on his way. Immediately after this, I took out the knife I had with me, opened the blade, and fixed it under my waistbelt. We then went about a mile and a half, when we met another native. I salaamed to him, and he returned it. When he had passed us about ten paces, Picking called him back, as he could speak the native langnage. I drew the knife from my waistbelt with the blade open. I pointed it at the man's breast, on the right side. I dropped the knife out of my hand. How I came to drop it I cannot say. On this, Picking handed me a thick stick. I struck the native twice on the side of the head, and he fell down. I went up to him, placed him on his back, and put my left knee on his breast. I then said, 'Picking, give me that knife.' He gave me the knife, and I cut the native's throat. At about fifteen yards' distance from the road, there was a nulla, into which Picking and I placed the corpse. I stood over and looked at the corpse and felt very sorry for what I had done. Picking covered the body with some stones. He observed to me that that was one revenge he had got in the country. I asked him what he meant. He answered that his sister was out in India and was murdered during the mutiny. He then took four rings from the dead man's hand. The man had a bag and cloth tied round his shoulders. These Picking took and put under a path on the other side of the road. We then proceeded to Asseerghur. We came up to a stream of water on the right, in which I washed my hands and the knife. We then resumed our journey to Asseerghur. The night was very dark. We met a native on horseback going in the direction of Chandnee. We salamed to him, and he returned our salaam. We proceeded on to the police station of the Asseerghur bazaar. We both took a drink of water there, and I lit my pipe, and we went to the fort through the main gate military guard. At about half-past seven o'clock I went into the guard-room and brought a tinpot out, and Picking and I had a drink of water. I relit my pipe. The corporal of the guard asked me if I had taken the burner out of the lamp. I said 'yes.' He asked me where Picking was. I told him that he was outside. Picking then walked in. Picking and I then left the guard-room and went into the canteen, where we had a glass of arrack each. We then went into the barrack-room and sat on our cots. A short time after we got ready to answer our names at *tattoo* roll-call, having done which we went to bed. The next day, the 12th (Sunday), Picking went to church, and I to chapel. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon he gave me the four rings. I put them into my box, on top of my clothes. At twelve o'clock I asked him to the canteen to take some porter. He declined to come with me. He said he felt sick and that he had had no sleep all night on account of the murder. I went to the canteen and drank heavily. After I had my dinner I went to the doctor's bungalow, and brought his sword with me to clean. I was the doctor's batman. I hung the sword over my bed on the rack. I then took a wooden form and put it into the verandah near a window, and lay down and slept on it. While I was asleep Picking reported the murder. I was then apprehended. I have been informed by different parties that Private George Picking has been spreading a report that I have committed several murders since I have come into the country. I feel it a duty not only to myself but also to my parents and relatives to state that the report is entirely false. None of my family have been in India. I am very sorry indeed for having taken the life of the poor native, and trust and pray that God may forgive me. It is my wish that this statement be printed in the local newspapers at Bombay.

"(Signed) PATRICK ROBINSON.

"Witness to Signature.

"(Signed) CHARLES LAKE, Marshal,
H. M. Common Jail.

"(Signed) JAMES RAYMOND, Deputy Marshal.

"(Signed) W. H. G. MAYHEW, Assistant to Marshal."

At half-past seven o'clock, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Sheriff of Bombay, visited the condemned prisoners, and read over to each of them the Judge's warrant for his death. After the warrant had been read over to Shaik Moorad, a good-looking young man, the prisoner as his last request asked that his little sister might be taken care off, when Dr. Bhau Dajee very kindly promised himself to provide for the girl till he could get some Mahomedan gentleman to arrange for her maintenance. The other Mussulman only asked that something might be given to the Cazee; and the three were then marched from the cells to the gallows, the two natives attended by the moulvies, and Robinson by the two priests and the young man Burt. Robinson, who was a well-made, good-looking man, was dressed in a white shirt and trousers, and wore two crucifixes round his neck. He walked to the gallows in a calm, sorrowful manner, but with a firm soldierly step. Arrived on the fatal platform, the three men were ranged in a row, and while the ropes were being adjusted and till the bolt was drawn the moulvies kept vigorously shouting out the well known formula of the Islamites, *La ellaha illulla ho, Mahomed dur rasoollulla*, "There is no god but one, and Mahomed is his prophet." The bolt having been drawn, the three men dropped at the same instant, and each of the three died in a very short time, and without any but the usual struggles.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 25th July, 5-35 P.M.—H. M. S. Curlew from Aden arrived to-day.

A REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

ON Monday last at the High Court, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent gave his decision in the matter of an application for a review of judgment in the case of Ramchunder Dwarkajee v. Succaram Moroba. The application was made on the 20th inst., on the ground that an important document in the case, which would probably have altered the decision of the Court, was owing to certain reasons not put in, though a duplicate was ready for production at the hearing. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared in support of the application. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Dhondoo Shamrao Garud, opposed it.

The facts connected with the application were these. The plaintiff in the suit prayed, *inter alia*, that the defendants, the legal representatives of the late Moroba Jugonnathjee, might be decreed to pay him Rs. 4,121 in equalisation of the partition of two oarts of unequal size, situated at Mahim, which had jointly belonged to him and the late Moroba Jugounathjee in his life-time; and of the larger of which oarts Moroba, after casting lots, had taken possession in October 1864, on condition that he should pay to plaintiff a sum of money to equalise the partition. The terms of the arrangement were embodied in a written agreement, of which a duplicate was kept by both parties; but they were written upon unstamped paper. Moroba did not in his lifetime carry into effect the terms of the said agreement. The plaintiff, therefore, sued his legal representatives, but did not in his plaint rely specifically upon the said agreement, and merely stated the fact that it had been entered into. The defendants relied upon the agreement, and annexed a copy to their written statement. The suit was called on for hearing on the 18th June last, but owing to certain reasons the plaintiff's counsel omitted to put in the agreement. Judgment was given after three or four days, and the suit was dismissed with costs. Under these circumstances, the application for a review of judgment was now made.

His Lordship, in giving his decision on the application, said it was made under section 376 to review the judgment given in the said cause. The following circumstances were these. At the hearing of the case, and at the time of framing issues, a certain document, which had been annexed to the written statement, was produced by the defendant, and the counsel addressed arguments to the Court with a view to the framing of a certain issue. No further use was made of that document, nor was it put in evidence. During the hearing his Lordship expressed his surprise that the document was not put in evidence. Mr. Farran, for the plaintiff, gave the Court to understand that his client would get the document stamped, and that he (the learned counsel) would put it in at a future sitting. His Lordship expected that something positive would be done. No communication, however, was made to the Court on the point, and three or four days afterwards the case was set down for judgment. Judgment was given accordingly. Mr. Farran had applied to put in the document; and being under the impression that it would not be used, since it had not been registered, his Lordship said it would not be material. His Lordship's impression was that the Act required the document to be registered; and it was upon that ground he made the remark he did. His Lordship dismissed the suit, whereupon Mr. Farran got up; some conversation took place; and it appeared that the Act did not come into force until after the date of the execution of the document, which, therefore, ought to have been admitted into evidence. It was under these circumstances the plaintiff asked his Lordship to review the judgment. The learned Judge felt that the document was not put in before judgment owing to his having led Mr. Farran to the impression that he was going to give judgment in favour of his client. Now, the question resolved itself into this—Ought his Lordship to have allowed the document to be given in evidence before he gave judgment? And that depended upon the question, whether he ought to have admitted the document when Mr. Farran spoke about an hour or two after the hearing commenced? Probably it would have been better if, at the time of giving judgment, his Lordship had first asked Mr. Farran what conclusion he had come to. His Lordship had consulted the learned Chief Justice upon the point, and although he was of opinion that admission of evidence after the close of the hearing should not be granted unless under very special circumstances, still, in a case like this, where there was no danger of the concoction of the document, it would be proper for the strict justice of the case to grant a review of the judgment. The object of admitting the document was merely for the ends of justice. It was not fair to reduce the merits of every case to a sort of duel between counsel and counsel, or attorney and attorney; and the consideration in the case here was the promotion of the ends of justice. There could be no possible suspicion of the concoction of the document. The Court, therefore, granted the application with costs to be paid by the plaintiff.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th July, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th July, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 0 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 24th July, 10-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 53 minutes.

Via Russia, 24th July, 6-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th July, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 15	0 3
,, Calcutta	8 45	0 16
,, Madras	2 16	0 21
,, Galle	One in	1 35

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 21st July.

THE latest public telegram known in this market is that of 14th instant, from Liverpool, quoting fair Dhollera on that day 7 7-16d.; but private telegrams of a later date have been received, quoting 1-16d. lower, and Surats easier.

This news has not affected prices here, as Bombay natives have been steady buyers, and dealers have in consequence been able to maintain existing prices.

Purchases during the fortnight amount to one thousand candies of Sawginned and Compta together, partly on European and partly on native account, at Rs. 222-5 and Rs. 195-8 respectively, f. o. b. Carwar, November shipment, usual terms.

Our to-day's quotations are Rs. 225 per candy for Sawginned and Rs. 200 for Compta.

The break in the weather is now over, and steady rain has set in; so that for the next three weeks or so we do not anticipate much progress will be made in sampling or carting in from the villages to godowns.

The Sepia had not arrived at Carwar at the date of our last advices; much rain and heavy weather is reported on the Coast during the past week.

The shipments from Carwar are as follows :—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Docras.
To Bombay, from 26th June to 9th July	158	181	0	0
Previously reported	7, 15	10,219	2,334	1,295
To Europe, previously reported	5,038	0	250	0
Total	12,711	10,400	2,584	1,295

Total shipments of Sawginned Dharwar and Compta cotton from Carwar and Compta to close of season, calculating Sawginned bales at 3½ cwt. and docras at 6 maunds, and Compta bales at 3½ cwt. and docras at 6½ maunds.

	Sawginned.	Compta.
1870-71 Candies.	20,8S8	6,283
1869-70 ,,	27,225	8,062
1868-69 ,,	54,980	23,910
1867-68 ,,	55,703	14,290
1866-67 ,,	35,296	7,187

In the statement of shipments during the past season, are included 2,500 bales Sawginned at Carwar, awaiting arrival of ship Sepia.

EXCHANGE.—The rate for drafts on Bombay at 16 days' sight is one to one and a quarter per cent. discount.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing approximately the area under Cotton Cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars, and the Quantity of Cotton annually exported.

Districts.	Acres.	Quantity of Cotton annually exported (in bales of 400 lbs).
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
NAGPORE—		
Nagpore	2,2[illegible]	These districts send about 30,000 bales to Bombay from the markets of Hinganghat, Arvee, Wurdah, and Deolee. Much cotton is consumed locally.
Bhundara	[illegible]	
Chanda	57,527	
Wurdah	181,119	
Balaghat	...	
JUBBULPORE—		
Jubbulpore	33,994	Export about 15,000 bales. The trade is carried on with Mirzapore, but is turning towards Bombay since the opening of the main line of the G. I. P. Railway. A considerable local consumption affects the export.
Saugor	28,730	
Damoh	18,1[illegible]	
Seonee	6,431	
Mundlah	1,517	
NERSUDDA—		
Baitool	1,956	These districts send some 7,000 bales to the Orissa country.
Chindwara	23,343	
Hoshungabad	21,198	
Nursingpore	56,378	
Nimar	24,869	
CHUTTEESGURH—		
Raipore	77,250	
Sambulpore	75,730	
Belaspore	65,974	
Upper Godavery	719	
Total Central Provinces	768,936	
THE BERARS.		
EAST BERAR—		These districts export all their cotton to Bombay. In round numbers the annual export amounts to about 1,000 bales. Oomrawuttee being the chief mart.
Oomrawuttee	361,210	
Ellichpore	191,237	
Woon	134,543	
WEST BERAR—		
Akola	446,498	Annual exports to Bombay about 110,000 bales. Khangaon, and Akote being the chief markets.
Booldana	291,764	
Basim	64,157	
Total C. Provinces	788,781	
The Berars	1,489,427	
Total, C. P. & the Berars	2,278,208	Total annual exports to Bombay from 250,000 to 275,000 bales; to other parts of India 10,000 bales.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

Allahabad, 19th July 1871.

COURTS MARTIAL.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL was assembled at Mecan Meer on Saturday, the 10th June, at which Private and Lance Corporal Thomas Mace, of the 37th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—First—Having, at Mecan Meer, on the 14th May 1871, been drunk. Second—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Mecan Meer, on the 14th May 1871, struck with his clenched fist No. 1138, Color Sergeant James Mole, 37th Regiment, the said Color Sergeant being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner "guilty" of the first charge, and "not guilty" of the second charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight days.

At a district court-martial assembled at Dinapore on Tuesday, the 13th June, Private William Dobson, of the 96th Regiment, was charged with insubordination, in having, at Dinapore, on the 31st day of May 1871, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lance Corporal Isaac Dickens, of the same regiment, to close up when at marching order drill, instead thereof having then and there taken off his accoutrements and knapsack, and threatened them on the ground, saying, "I will not drill for you or any others"—or used words to that effect. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days, to commence at the expiration of the sentence which he is now undergoing, and further sentenced him to be dismissed with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C. The sentence of the Mecan Meer Court was approved and confirmed; that of the Dinapore Court was confirmed, to the extent of 672 days' imprisonment with hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the sentence which the prisoner is undergoing.

THE MUSKETRY PRACTICE OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

RETURNS have just been published, showing the results of the course of musketry practice for 1870-71, executed by the several regiments of British cavalry and infantry and native infantry, stationed in the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information. The figure of merit of the British infantry battalions shows an increase of 25·48 points over that obtained last year, and though this very satisfactory result may be, in part, attributed to the use by some battalions of the interchangeable, in place of the old trade-made arms, during the course of practice just concluded, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the same time believes that much is also due to the great interest which all ranks have taken in this important part of a soldier's training. The figure of merit of nine battalions is very good; of eleven, good; of nine, moderate; and of one battalion, only, bad. The shooting of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment is excellent, and reflects marked credit on all ranks of that corps.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ANOTHER murder has taken place in Umritsur. Two Cashmeerees were quarrelling over some mangoes, when one lifted up a stick and struck the other, so that he killed him on the spot. A number of people were standing round, but the murderer effected his escape without any trouble. He has not yet been found.

MORE ABOUT THE SHAITAN.—The Jubbulpore correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* traces the origin of the monster *shaitan* that is disturbing the peace of the good ladies of that place. According to him, "*Bukhi mora*" were digging at some place on the road between Seonee and Jubbulpore, when they came on a box, on unlocking which out jumped a child, who in a miraculously short time developed himself into a monster.

A DANGEROUS WAY OF FRIGHTENING PERSONS.—At the Madras Police Court on Friday, before his Worship Mr. T. G. Clarke, a native named Valoo Moodelly was prosecuted by the police of H Division with wantonly discharging firearms at Royapooram. The evidence in the case went to show that on the 20th of June last the defendant, while in a state of intoxication, loaded a brass pistol, and fired it on four different occasions. When a police officer approached the defendant, the latter presented a musket at him, which was loaded with blank ammunition. The police constable rushed forward and laid hold of him before he could discharge it. The defendant pretended to be mad, and he was kept in the Penitentiary under medical observation. In this case, in the event of cholera, we hope he will be sentenced to keep watch and ward in the neighbourhood. Anyhow we really trust that he, in his capacity of magistrate of the district, will attend to the petition that we understand is in course of signature by all the respectable merchants and natives about that locality. We must believe the sanction to have been an oversight, and we trust that the intended nuisance will be put a stop to.

BANGALORE RACES.—FIRST DAY.

(*Bangalore Herald*, July 22.)

WE do not think there can be other than one opinion as to the great success of the opening day, Thursday, of this year's races. Although it rained tolerably hard in the early part of the afternoon, the weather cleared up splendidly and just in time to suit the wishes of the pleasure-seeking public. The sun shone out as brightly and cheerily, as even the most exacting could have wished. And the roads, guiltless of dust, made the drive to the course delightfully pleasant. Of course every one was there, the ladies were in full force, and barring those whose horses did not win, no one could have possibly had anything to complain of. The Trial Stakes and the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup both fell to Ali Abdulla, the former being won by Satellite, closely followed by Melbourne, Salem Scudder making a good third. The others being nowhere in particular. The Cup fell to Uhlan, with Tokay second and Diamond third. It was evident to all that Tokay might have won easily; he however pulled in so as to give his stable companion the race. The other two races, the Maiden Galloway Purse and the Hack Stakes, were equally well contested, but no one certainly had the remotest idea that Mr. Herbert's Mameluke would have settled Anarchy. We give the general result below :—

FIRST RACE—"Trial Stakes."

Mr. Abdullah's c. aus. c. Satellite, 9st. 12lb. Owner 1
Merry Confederate's b. aus. g. Melbourne, 10-4. 11lb. Mr. Shaw 2
Mr. Maunsell's b. aus. g. Salem Scudder, 10st. 11lb. Mr. Power 3
Mr. Wilson's g. aus. m. Fleur de Lys, 10st. 11lb. Cousins. 0
Mr. Beaver's br. aus. g. Driver, 10st. 11lb. Tiger... ... 0
Mr. Beaver's rn. aus. g. Rory O'More, 8st. 6lb. Tyrrell. 0
Mr. Eduljee Manekjee's b. aus. g. Victor, 8st. 10lb. Bracey 0
Mr. Faithful's b. c. g. Teuu, 9st. Hastings 0

SECOND RACE—"H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup."

Mr. Abdullah's b. a. c. Uhlan, 8st. 4lb. Owner 1
Mr. Abdullah's c. a. c. Tokay, 7st. 7lbs. Omer 2
Captain Local's g. a. h. Diamond, 9st. 3lb. Cousins ... 3
Mr Beaver's b. a. h. Masjid, 9st. 3lb. Tyrell 0
Captain Local's b. a. c. Brilliant, 8st. 4lb. David ... 0
Merry Confederate's c. a. h. Challenger late Dundee, 9st. 3lb. Williamson 0
Ali Askar's g. a. h. Templar, 8st. 12lbs. W. Brewty ... 0

THIRD RACE—"Maiden Galloway Purse."

Mr. Herbert's b. a. g. Mameluke, 9st. 3lb. Tyrrell. ... 1
Mr. Maunsell's b. a. g. Conquest, 8st. 12lb. Mr. Power.. 2

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

WEDNESDAY—JUNE 28.

THE trial of this case proceeded to-day at 10 o'clock.

At the commencement of the proceedings the Solicitor-General alluded to the complaint made yesterday by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine that a letter, written by Roger C. Tichborne before leaving England, had, in the course of the trial, been handed to the jury with a memorandum upon it which appeared to be of recent date. The Solicitor-General said—If any one is to blame for what has been done, I am the only person. It was a piece of inadvertence on my part. I feel I ought to have drawn the attention of my learned friend to the letter, and I take the whole blame.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I accept entirely the explanation given by the Solicitor-General.

The Lord Chief Justice—I do not consider that blame attaches to any one in the matter. I had not noticed the memorandum, nor did it produce any impression on the minds of the jury. But before we begin, his Lordship added, I wish to say that I have again received some communications, one of which seems to me to be entitled to more consideration than many of those which have been sent to me. It is a letter which, from the name attached to it, may be of considerable importance to both or either of you. I have no other course to pursue but to hand it to the counsel engaged on both sides of the case. It is a matter which may, I think, be deserving of very special attention.

The Solicitor-General, receiving the letter—I have heard accidentally of this.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, after inspecting it—I should propose that the document alluded to in this letter, which it is impossible to look at without seeing that it is of great importance, should be inspected with the permission of the holder by the solicitors or others representing the parties on both sides.

The Lord Chief Justice—I should suggest that the solicitors should acknowledge the letter, and ask that the papers therein referred to should be sent, sealed up, to the Associate of the Court.

The Solicitor-General—But it appears to me that, under the circumstances, these papers belong to Mr. Gosford.

It was then agreed that the parties should arrange before to-morrow what should be done.

The Lord Chief Justice further said that he had received a variety of communications from different persons which had not the slightest bearing whatever on the case.

The Solicitor-General then began again to cross-examine the claimant. Tell me what Clubs, if any, did you belong to in London ?—The Army and Navy.

In St. James's-square ?—Yes.

To the Travellers' ?—My name was put up there.

To any others ?—No. I believe I was elected to the Travellers' during my absence. The name was put up while I was away.

Were you ever in it ?—No, I never belonged to it.

Then the Army and Navy was your Club, and you had no other ?—No.

(A gentleman, Mr. Mansfield, was asked to stand up.) Do you know that gentleman ?—I may have seen him. I don't know him. I was not a member of the same Club, the Alfred, with him for years. I don't know him. Have no recollection of him.

Look at the book with "R. C. T." in. How came you to write that ?—I don't know.

You were then going by the name of Castro, and had no idea of claiming your estates ?—No. I had no idea of coming home at that time.

How came you to put down "Hampshire, England," in that book ?—A mere matter of scribbling, that is all; no other object.

Did you show it to any one ?—I did not.

Did you write it in the presence of any one ?—No, I think not.

Will you swear that ?—No; I think I did not.

Did you write it in the presence of Patrick Reardon and ask him to guess what your name was ?—I did not.

Did you part with the book to Reardon ?—No, I left it there. He was in my employ. I don't remember when I wrote it, but I did not give it to him.

Will you deny that you wrote it in Reardon's presence ?—I can't deny it, because I've no recollection of it.

Mr. Wyatt was your counsel ?—Yes.

If he asked Reardon whether it was written in your presence, that question was put from instructions furnished by you. Did you state to anyone for the purposes of the Australian Commission that you had written that in the presence of Reardon ?—No, for I don't think I remembered about the book at the time.

Did you not give instructions to your advisers that you had written it in Reardon's presence ?—No.

If Reardon says that you said when you wrote it that it was written for the purpose of his guessing your name he said what was untrue ?—It was.

Why did you write it, then ?—I was writing it everywhere.

What ?—R. C. T.

Where ?—Oh, every where. I was in the habit of cutting it fan trees, for instance. You ask when I wrote that. I don't know when.

Did you at the same time cut that little piece off the end in the presence of Reardon, and was it not just before you left Mr. Higgins' employ ?—I have no recollection of when I wrote it, or of cutting a piece off.

But you won't swear that you did not ?—No, I will not.

Was it not just before you left Mr. Higgins' employ ?—I don't know when it was.

Have you got the pipe with R. C. T. on ?—No, I did not say anything about the pipe.

But I am going to say something about it. What sort of pipe was it ?—A wooden one.

When did you cut R. C. T. on it ?—I don't recollect.

Mr. Gibbs pointed out the R. C. T. on the pipe ?—I believe he did.

Your initials were then T. C., and you were smoking it openly; when did you put R. C. T. on it ?—I can't say.

Had you then any notion of coming back ?—No.

Why did you cut those initials on the pipe ?—I am sure I can't tell.

You wanted to keep your real name concealed up to the time of coming back ?—Yes.

Then, why on earth cut your name on the pipe ?—I am sure I can't explain—no more than that I am in the habit of cutting out initials. I have no recollection of when I cut them on or why.

It was not for the purpose of calling attention to them ?—Certainly not.

It had that effect in Mr. Gibbs' case ?—It had.

Which you neither expected nor wished ?—No.

The Lord Chief Justice—What was the date when it attracted Mr. Gibbs' attention ?—About October, 1865, my Lord.

The Solicitor-General—Tell me how it happened Mr. Gibbs chanced upon those initials on the bowl of the pipe. How came he and you to be smoking under a verandah smoking, and he came up to speak to me.

Did you know him then ?—Yes.

Well ?—Yes, I knew him well.

How came he again to speak ? explain that, I must go a long way back, to the time when he was to take me through the Insolvent Court. After he had agreed to do so I asked him if I should be liable to a criminal prosecution if I went through the Insolvent Court in a false name. He said that I should not, and that he would go on with the business. He asked why. I said because I was expecting property in England. After that his wife, I believe, saw an advertisement in a newspaper, and he came up to me as I was smoking in the verandah and said, "Now I know all about you and if you don't write home within a month shall do it for you." I said, "Mind your own business what have you to do with my affairs ?" He said, "You cannot deny it, for there are your initials on your pipe."

The Lord Chief Justice—When was that ?—In October, my Lord.

After the advertisements had appeared ?—Yes, my Lord, he referred to the advertisements.

The Solicitor-General—Who was Mr. Delafosse ?—I don't know.

The person to whom Lady Tichborne addressed a letter of January 5, 1857 ?—I never heard of him.

It is an exhibit attached to an affidavit put in by you.—Of mine ?

Yes; deposited by you in Chancery.

(Letter read. In it Lady Tichborne asked for information about the Bella.)

Do you know anything about Mr. Delafosse ?—No; I do not.

How comes the letter, then, to be attached to your affidavit; was it found by you among Lady Tichborne's papers after her death ?—I suppose it was found there. I expect Mr. Holmes found it there.

(The affidavit was dated June 1, 1868.)

The persons who were employed were Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Cubitt in bringing you back to England ?—Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Cubitt never acted for me.

Mr. Cubitt acted for your mother then ?—Yes.

About 1865 your mother became very anxious to have you brought back to England ?—She did.

(Letter from Lady Tichborne to Mr. Cubitt of the 19th of May, 1865, handed to the witness.)

Is that Lady Tichborne's handwriting ?—Yes, that is my mother's handwriting.

The Solicitor-General.—This is the opening of Lady Tichborne's correspondence with Australia.

The following letters were then read by the Solicitor-General, commencing with the one last mentioned. In this letter Lady Tichborne begged for information about her son, describing him as rather delicate, tall and thin, with light blue eyes, coaxing manners. Lady Tichborne thinks perhaps her son has married and does not wish his family to know it, and so has changed his name."

Answer from Mr Cubitt—that he would at once make inquiries—read. Then another letter of the 4th August, 1865, from Mr. Cubitt, to Lady Tichborne, enclosing an advertisement which, as he said had brought about very favourable results. He stated that he was informed that Roger C. Tichborne had enlisted in a regiment then in New Zealand, was well and well, and the writer asked for remittances to enable him to prosecute his researches in that country, and to verify the information he possessed. The enclosed advertisement offered a handsome reward for such information as would discover the fate of Roger Charles Tichborne, who sailed in the Bella, and was supposed to have been saved; it contained a description of him similar to that given by Lady Tichborne.

Another letter of the 21st of September, from Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne, was next read. In this he informed her that he had received intelligence from his agent in New Zealand, which would for the present render advertisements unnecessary.

Also a letter dated October, 1865, from Colonel Holtaire, in New Zealand, who had forwarded Mr. Cubitt's letter of inquiry to the Colonel commanding the 3rd Regiment of Waikato Militia.

Letter from Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Cubitt, forwarded to Lady Tichborne, and dated October 9, 1865, Wagga Wagga, in which Mr. Gibbs asked for particulars as to Roger Tichborne's health, education, &c., saying, "I spotted him, I think some time ago," and could probably find him when required, but that he, the writer, desired no reward.

Letter, October 17, from Lady Tichborne at Paris to Mr. Cubitt, saying that if he succeeded in his search, his charges would be paid out of the estates, or, if he was unsuccessful, out of her jointure, that she had never given up the hope of seeing her son again; that he must be very cautious in his undertaking for many reasons which she could not then disclose, but she wished that he might spare no trouble to find her son, and he should have a handsome reward on success. She feared that acquaintances in Australia might detain her son.

Letter October 19, 1865, from Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne, enclosing the letter from Mr. Gibbs, of which an extract is given above.

October 19, 1865.—Mr. Cubitt's answer to the last-mentioned letter. He informed his correspondent that he did not wish him to render gratuitous services, but that he should have a share of the bounty money to be received for information furnished.

Letter November 17, 1865, from Mr. Cubitt to Mr. Gibbs, of no consequence.

November 24, 1865.—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne; also unimportant.

November 29, 1865.—Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Cubitt; that if the necessary funds and something to spare were forthcoming he would send in the missing man at any moment, but his present identity was to be disconnected from his future.

November 29, 1865.—Mr. Cubitt to Mr. Gibbs.—That he should on the arrival of the mail be prepared to forward the necessary funds, but he must be assured that the person found was the right man.

December 21, 1865.—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne; slightly complaining that no funds had been sent out, saying that it was desirable he should accompany her son to Paris or England, and that all her fears as to her son having been slaughtered might be laid aside.

January 4, 1866.—Mr. Cubitt to Mr. Gibbs.

January 13, 1866.—Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Cubitt, had discovered that Roger Tichborne, exhibiting signs of restlessness, had left his late place of abode. Mentioning that Roger Tichborne's nose was not aquiline, but straight; eyes gray, not blue; "they change in after life," the writer said, but there was still the nervous twitching, and that, "low as he had fallen in the social scale, his character for honour and obstinacy remained unimpeached by any one."

January 17, 1866.—From Mr. Cubitt to Mr. Gibbs as to money.

January 17, 1866.—From claimant to Lady Tichborne (a letter which has been published), alluding to the mark on his side, and referring to the card-case at Brighton, &c. This being part of a letter only was not signed.

January 18, 1866.—From Mr. Gibbs to Lady Tichborne, saying that he had prevailed on her son to put himself in communication with his mother; that Roger Tichborne's chief desire was that no one there should identify him in his future life, as he had occupied a lowly position in that country, but had done nothing to be ashamed of. A memorandum was on this—"I have seen the above.—R. C. T."

One of the Jury to claimant.—Did you see that before it was despatched ?—I have no doubt I did (he looked at it). Yes it was so.

January 23, 1866.—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne.—Nothing prevented her son's departure but the want of funds. The writer also quoted from a letter received by him, which informed him that he could not expect Roger Tichborne to leave the country unless some money was left behind. The extract gave a description of the individual it referred to.

January 26.—Claimant to Mr Cubitt, saying (*inter alia*) that he did not wish his name and title to be known in Wagga Wagga, and, therefore, letters for him should be addressed "T. C., Post Office, Wagga Wagga."

January 27.—Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Cubitt.—"Sir R. C. T. won't hear of any one else seeing him up here." "He has written to Lady Tichborne by last mail for a considerable remittance, and has mentioned matters which will prove his identity beyond a doubt."

February 15.—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne.—"Mr. T. is resolved upon maintaining his incognito, and is so anxious to avoid the chance of recognition that he will not throw off the disguise while in this colony." The writer mentioned "his extraordinary indifference to take up his proper position in society," and added, "You may rest assured that a sudden acquisition to status and independence may have dangerous results if funds be placed at his immediate control," and that all efforts would prove abortive if the funds were supplied to him personally.

February 15, 1866.—Lady Tichborne to Mr Cubitt. If Roger would consent to say who he was to a banker, the latter would advance him money directly. If the people out there knew who her son was, they would keep him in Australia. It would be well for Mr. Cubitt to accompany him to England, and bring him safe to her hands. She again mentioned Bogle, describing him, saying that he (Bogle) had a pension from the Tichborne family, and that if he saw her son he would write to England directly about him. Mr. Cubitt must remind her son Roger that he (Roger) had promised his father to come over and be his mother's protector.

February 25, 1866.—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Cubitt, saying that the necessity for secrecy was not then so great as when she before spoke of it, on account of some creditors; that she should know her son's handwriting; that she wishes for more particulars about him, and she pressed Mr. Cubitt to go on with "that delicate business," adding, "We never can answer for ourselves, and if anything happened to me, what would become of the whole affair ?"

February 25, 1866.—Lady Tichborne to the Claimant.—This letter has been published; it was the one in which she commenced by saying, "Je n'ai jamais perdu l'espérance de vous voir dans ce monde."

A letter from Lady Tichborne to Mr. Gibbs, no date.—"Roger's identity must be placed beyond doubt" *(sic)*, and "I cannot send funds until I am assured of his identity." This letter contained details of her son's life, such as that he had been educated at Stonyhurst, had served in a Dragoon regiment, &c.

April 18, 1866.—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne.—He had no desire to have the money until the identity of her son was fully established, and that therefore money might be sent by her French bankers to a French consul that he had seen in a newspaper the death of her husband, &c.

April 21.—Mr. Cubitt to Mr. Gibbs.

April 21.—Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Cubitt.—Roger Tichborne had written to his mother; he had no doubt that the executors would advance the money directly; that he would not go by any but the overland mail. "He proposes returning to the colony."

May 2.—Mr. Cubitt to Mr. Gibbs.—Lady Tichborne had informed him that the executors declined to advance funds until proof was given of her son's identity.

Telegram, May 7.—Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Cubitt.—"Send £20; he will start directly."

May 7.—Mr. Cubitt to Mr. Gibbs.—was surprised at his keeping such secrecy, and so long as he exhibited so much caution he must not be surprised at similar conduct on the part of the writer.

May 10.—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Cubitt.—"The passage money is so high that if I can do without your accompanying Roger it would be better." She thought more particulars might have been sent. She could not tell whether the claimant was her son until she had seen him, but on seeing him she could say directly. Lady Tichborne repeated a short account of her son's life, given in her former letter. She said that "he was a Roman Catholic, and used to be a very good one;" that the above named Bogle, a servant of the Tichborne family, had been living some years in Sydney, who could identify her son directly, though he might be inclined for the collaterals, and so might have an interest in not identifying him.

The Court adjourned at the usual luncheon-time.

When the Court again sat at 2 o'clock,

The Claimant asked to be informed of the date of the last letter read.

The Lord Chief Justice—10th of May, 1866.

The reading of the letters was then continued by the Solicitor-General.

May 18, 1866—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Gibbs.—She expressed herself as being anxious about her son and his identity, saying that things would be set straight as once he came over, and she recognized him, and again repeating her account of Roger Tichborne's career up to the time of his being last heard of.

May 21.—Claimant to Lady Tichborne—He was sorry to hear of his father's and brother's death. He thought that fate had much to do with his long silence; that Gibbs had been the only friend he had met in Australia, &c

June 22.—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne:—"After a long, tedious, and expensive search" (he said) he had at last discovered her son, and had had an interview with him. He further alluded to "vile charges" made against her son for the purpose of influencing him improperly.

June 23.—Claimant to Lady Tichborne—He found Mr. Cubitt a very different person from the one he had previously described him as being.

July 18—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Gibbs—She could not really say the claimant was her son until she had seen him. Once recognized as her son he would not be kept out of his property an hour. It would be £12,000 per annum. She hoped Mr. Gibbs would spare neither trouble nor time to bring the "delicate matter" to a happy conclusion, and thought it would be an advantage to her son if Mr. Gibbs returned with him.

July 24—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne acknowledging her letter of the 19th—Sir Roger had started. On the subject of the reward, it had been arranged with Sir Roger, who had given him a free hand, which the writer has no doubt, from Sir Roger's character, would be duly honoured.

July 24—Claimant to Lady Tichborne—He regretted that she delayed to acknowledge him, mentioning that he had grown very stout, that he had met Guilfoyle, and had inquired about Bogle, and enclosing photographs. This letter has been published some time ago; it is the one ending "Good bye, my dear Mama; may the Blessed Maria have mercy on your soul."

The Lord Chief Justice observed that there were many important matters in those letters—false spelling, &c., which would have to be commented upon, but thought that perhaps these had better be passed over for the present.

Serjeant Ballantine quite concurred with his Lordship in so thinking. A long commentary on the orthography and style of the letters would ultimately have to be made.

August 22.—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Gibbs.—It pained her that her beloved son should be wanting the necessaries of life." She asked Mr. Gibbs to befriend him and to advance him money. She would have sent £20, but as she could not say his real name, and did not know the one he bore, she was unable to send it straight to him. Mr Gibbs would find, if he went through with the matter, that he had done not only a good thing, but an advantageous thing for himself—"what men of business call a capital affair." The large clothes probably made her son look dowdy. He had better wait until his return to London to get others of a more fashionable shape. His creditors could soon be paid from his estates. She gave an account of the union between the Doughty and Tichborne estates, and again mentioned the income from them. Her solicitor told her that the creditors would not prevent her son coming home to see his mother, as that would be the only way of paying his debts. He must come over to be identified, and then they would soon be paid. She would pay passage out to Australia and that of her son to England.

September 16.—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Cubitt, sending £40.—It was difficult to send it to her son, as she did not know how to address him, nor the name he went by. The £40 was to be handed to him. Mr. Cubitt must not ask her for any more money, as he had none, but she would pay what Mr. Cubitt advanced, and his reward would come out of the estate.

Same date.—Lady Tichborne to Claimant, forwarding £2200 to the Australian Bank. If it were not so far she would go to fetch him, her beloved son. He must be very circumspect in giving his signature, &c.

The Claimant here said that there was one remittance of £40, and that he had no knowledge of the £20 and £40, &c., mentioned in the letters.

September 16.—Mr. Gibbs to Lady Tichborne, who would soon have the delight of seeing her son, "for, in spite of the discrepancies between his account of his early career and yours, such, I am convinced, he is." He had sailed with his family and Bogle for England, and had been identified by Bogle and Guilfoyle. The writer said that, though he was convinced of his identity, he had difficulty in persuading others out there of it.

September 17.—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Gibbs.—She feared Mr. Cubitt had taken advantage of her son by getting him to give a bill, about which she felt alarmed. Her son should not give his signature in an inconsiderate manner. She said, "I believe him to be my son, notwithstanding what he told you about enlisting," and that he had passed through so many things and suffered so much that it might have confused his mind. She said when he was born and where. It was very important to ascertain whether he had been legally married, as the properties she hoped he would have in time were entailed.

September 17.—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Gibbs.—She said, "I have made up my mind to send £400" "Poor dear Roger seems confused in his head;" but that she had noticed the small hands in the photographs, which assisted her to recognize him. He never had Sir Vitus's dance. Mr. Gibbs had better tell her son not to mention the Brighton affair to any one until she had seen him, &c.

September 18.—Mr. Cubitt to Lady Tichborne, acknowledging the receipt of £400.

October 20.—Mr. Gibbs to Lady Tichborne.—That the claimant had sailed, and that the writer would be repaid amply for his services by Sir Roger's draughts.

November 21—Lady Tichborne to Mr. Cubitt—She wished him to come to Paris, as his talent and experience would be beneficial to her son. Would he advance his own passage money? He might, if he thought right, bring Guilfoyle, as the recognition by the latter of her son in England would be of use.

November 23—Mr. Tourville to Lady Tichborne.—He would be very happy to be of any service. Had called on her son (he so styled him, for she seemed convinced of his identity), and was prepared to give him advice, but her son did not appear to stand in need of any. Mr. Tourville further pointed out to Lady Tichborne that Mr. Cubitt, with whom he had had an interview, and others could have no interest in proceeding against her son on any bills, &c., until his identity was established.

(This was the last of the letters read. They were too numerous and long to be set out here *in extenso*, and, therefore, the preceding brief summary of their contents has been given in order to show the general tenour of the correspondence. It must, however, be observed that any summary would convey but a very imperfect idea of the letters themselves; and it is right to add that the passages chiefly referred to above are those which would seem likely to be used on behalf of the defendants for the purposes of cross-examination.)

At a quarter to 4 o'clock the Solicitor-General, who had himself read the whole correspondence aloud, said that he felt quite exhausted, and it was suggested that the Court should then adjourn, instead of at 4 o'clock, the usual hour.

The Lord Chief Justice asked what prospect there was of the cross-examination being concluded, and as to the re-examination.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that he intended to occupy a very short time in re-examining the claimant—not more than an hour.

The Solicitor-General.—I have not very much more to do. There are some questions which I must ask upon these letters, but I do not think that will take a very long time.

The Lord Chief Justice—Is it likely to continue many days longer ?

The Solicitor-General—Your Lordship may have seen already that from the landing of the plaintiff in England there will be much to be asked. But we are coming towards the conclusion. (The jury laughed.) There are certain parts of the cross-examination that are at an end, and except, perhaps, a stray question or two, I shall not advert to those parts again.

The Solicitor-General said that he and his learned friends were agreed that the trial could not be carried on continuously beyond the period previously fixed, and asked if his Lordship, with his greater experience, concurred in the opinion they had formed.

The Lord Chief Justice—I do not know, Mr. Solicitor, to what you refer, or that it could be expected of you that you should continue the examinations past the hour we fixed for the rising of the Court. In fixing that time I consulted the convenience both of counsel and of the jury; and I understood that the jury had other important avocations to which they could only attend when released from their duties here, and I feel (said his Lordship to the jury) that as you gentlemen, are brought from your homes and occupations, it is essential to the proper discharge of your functions in this court that your minds should not be disturbed by remembering that there were other important matters which you were compelled to neglect.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—The observations of the Solicitor-General, my Lord, had reference, not so much to the hours which the Court sits, as to a suggestion lately promulgated that we should go on with this cause *de die in diem* until the trial is ended, and I may say that I do not think that even an Act of Parliament passed to enable us to do so could preserve our lives and health for the purpose.

The Solicitor-General.—It is suggested that we should go on for months to come continuously.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I can only say that through carrying on this trial for so long a period I am myself really exhausted, and can only continue it by following the directions of my medical advisers and going down to Brighton in the intervals. Unless an Act of Parliament could be passed conferring upon a Judge an iron constitution I do not think I could possibly endure much longer.

The Foreman of the Jury.—While on this subject, my Lord, the Jury would like to know whether the Court rises on the 10th or on the 7th of July—the 10th is on a Monday.

The Lord Chief Justice.—The difficulty to be met by me is this—viz., that when I retire from the present trial I have to dispose of one of the most serious calendars that has been known for years at the Central Criminal Court. It would be almost impossible for me to preside there on the Tuesday, for I must have time to consider the depositions in the cases. Therefore, unless the state of this cause necessarily compels me to sit here on Monday, the 10th, I should not propose to continue it after Friday. If by proceeding on Monday we might be enabled to finish the cross and re-examination of the plaintiff, then I should be inclined to go on at whatever inconvenience. If, however, those examinations are closed by Friday, the 7th, then, if it suits the convenience of both sides, I propose to adjourn on that day.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—That not only will suit our convenience, but it is our express wish.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I have heard no persons connected with this case express any wish that the proceedings should be continuous. But I think from what has transpired that there are no persons interested in the result other than the actual parties to the cause.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—With respect to documents mentioned in the letter which your Lordship handed down to us, I would ask that the officer of the Court be directed to write for them.

The Solicitor-General.—But it appears to me that they belong to Mr. Gosford.

The Lord Chief Justice.—I am not in a position to make any order about those letters, nor have I the custody of them: but I have no doubt that by writing to the gentleman who has possession of them he will consent to do whatever is agreed upon between you.

After a short discussion as to what should be done in the matter, it was finally arranged that *subpœna duces tecum* should be issued for the production of the documents.

The Court then adjourned.

Erratum.—In one of the final sentences of yesterday's report, the cause of the claimant's not writing home during his long stay in America is alluded to; whereas the country spoken of was obviously Australia.

THE following "Lyrical Fable" is one of a set published by Mr. Robert Lytton in the July number of the *Fortnightly Review*, as specimens of a complete series:—

CONSERVATION OF FORCE.

I.

A musician once, in the twilight time,
Musing sat by the instrument
Whose keys knew how, with a kindred chime,
To interpret to him his musings meant.
Then a picture, the man had seen that day
And, because of its colour or composition,
Had, deep in the soul of him, borne away,
Unmiss'd, from its place in the exhibition,
Began to suffer a mystic change,
And pass from the canvas where he saw it lay pent
On the wings of a melody wild and strange;
Which, as "twere in a dream, his fingers went
Wandering after, over the keys;
Whose notes were thus scatter'd, and then again blent,
Till the twilight was fill'd with the music of these.

II.

But when, like a wind from a land unknown,
That comes and goes with a will of its own,
The strain died out, and left, as it died,
The throbbing silence unsatisfied,
A friend of the player's who, listening, sat
In that twilight chamber beside him, cried
With a sigh, "Continue!"

"Continue what?
I have not been playing," the player replied,
"But only thinking—ah, thinking? nay,
But rather dreaming all thought away
About a picture I saw to-day."
"Strange!" answer'd the friend; "and whilst unto thee
I was listing, just ere thy music fainted,
A poem impress'd itself on me,
As clear as a picture freshly painted.
Farewell, ere I lose it!" Then home went he,
And wrote the poem to which that strain
Had changed itself in the poet's brain.

III.

This poem another painter read;
And it haunted that other painter's head,
Till of it another picture he made;
Which, like the first, was exhibited.

IV.

When, after many a year was past,
Those pictures twain were uphung at last
Side by side on the selfsame wall
Of the same museum, they did not fall
Into the arms of each other, the one
Crying "My father!" the other "My son!"
Tho' in line direct from their distillation.
But, like two athletes, they struggled and fought
Against each other without cessation.
And men, taking part in the contest, brought
Daily, to deepen it, fresh contestation.
Critic and craftsman with praise or blame,
Choosing their sides in the battle, became
These, the passionate partisans
Of the style of the painter her mother chose
Of the style of the later; until two clans
Of disciples, two schools of art arose,
Which, in turn, set forth for the world's applause
Masterpieces of different kinds;
The unlike effects of a single cause,
One force transmitted thro' many minds.

V.

For, tho' none of the critics of this was aware,
And not even the craftsmen the secret knew,
Yet all these pictures the offspring were
Of a single picture—the first of the two.

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799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.

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HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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On London—6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.
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Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

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Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

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